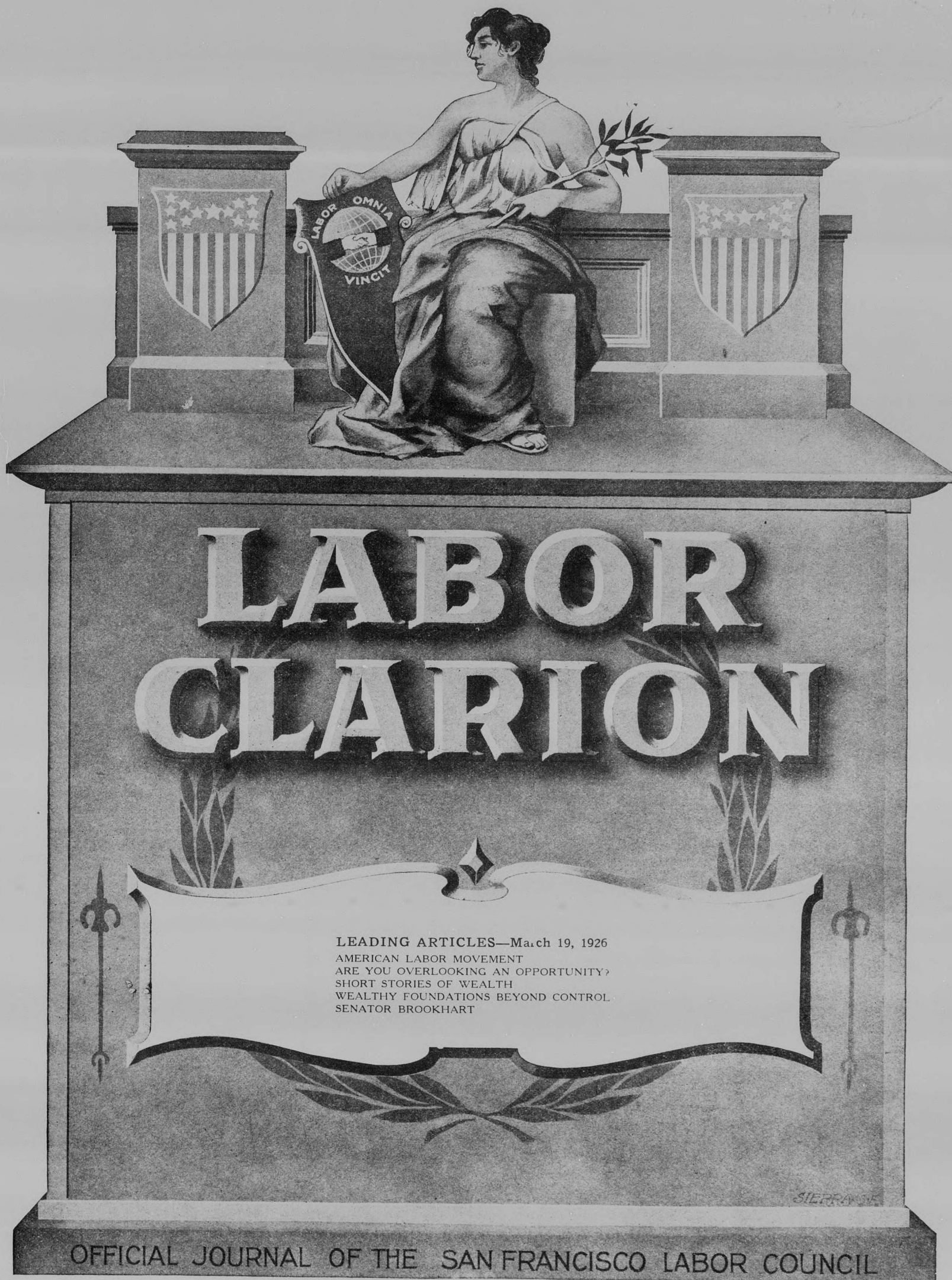


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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1926

No. 7

## American Labor Movement

By Arthur Ainsworth, Brookwood Student

### IV. Events to 1827.

The American Labor Movement is scarcely a century old. It may be said to have begun in Philadelphia in 1827 with the formation of the Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations. This association was made up of all the organized workmen of the city, who went on sympathy strike to help the carpenters win the ten-hour day.

There had been strikes and labor unions before that time, but this was the first time that local unions had banded together into an organization that lasted for any length of time.

The first strike that we have record of is that of the Philadelphia printers in 1786, just ten years after the Declaration of Independence.

Philadelphia shoemakers seem to have been the first craftsmen to organize. They formed a temporary "local society" in 1792 and reorganized in 1794 to secure a closed shop against scabs.

There were many unions formed about this time of skilled workmen in a single trade within a city, but little attempt was made at co-operation either of different trades within a city or of the same trade in different cities.

It is interesting to see how even in the very first years of labor history most of the activities of the present labor movement were present in some form or other. There was collective bargaining, as well as strikes, walking delegates, the closed shop, the boycott, apprenticeship control, and the minimum wage. Our friends the employers' association and the courts were on deck even at that early stage.

### Collective Bargaining.

The method of bargaining which was used at that time is interesting to note. The employer was in the habit of posting notices in his shop concerning work and wages. When the workmen organized, they posted notices, too, which set forth the working conditions and wages they were willing to accept.

The first real "collective" bargaining seems to have been in 1799 when a committee from the Philadelphia shoemakers waited upon the employers with an offer and the employers appointed a committee to negotiate with them. In 1802 the printers and shoemakers of Philadelphia sent a committee to visit various employers and confer with them over the wage scales.

### Strikes.

The first strike, as has been mentioned, was in 1786, among the Philadelphia printers. The first sympathy strike took place in 1799 when the shoemakers of Baltimore and Pittsburgh together struck for higher wages against the competition of Lynn, Mass., which had become a center for the manufacture of cheap shoes by cheap labor.

These first trade disputes were for the most part peaceful though there is a record that in the shoemakers' strike in Philadelphia in 1806, "scabs were beaten and employers intimidated by demonstrations in front of the shop or by breaking shop windows."

### Boycotts.

The word "boycott" as we use it means the refusal to work for, buy from, sell to, give assistance to, or have any dealings with another person or company, or to prevent others from doing so. In those days, however, boycotting was used against non-union men, and applied not to the goods they made, but to the boarding houses

where they ate. Naturally, a landlady would not look very kindly upon a non-union man if everyone else stayed away from her table on his account, and so the boycott was effective.

### Apprenticeship.

No union can effectively control wages without having something to say as to the number of men who can enter the craft. The New York Typographical Society, for instance, in 1809, complained that a "superabundance of learners, runaway apprentices, and halfway journeymen as well as adults who had served less than half time at their trade, had a depressing effect upon the wages of full-fledged workmen." However, the unions were never able to more than partially control apprenticeship.

### The Minimum Wage.

The minimum wages was also used to combat an over-supply of unskilled workmen. If employers had to pay a certain wage anyhow, they would naturally want to pay it to skilled men who could do the most work.

### Regulating Strikes By Law.

The success of organized workers, even in face of the attempts of the merchant-capitalists to lower wages, was suddenly checked. The law of the United States was built upon the old English common law, and there was in that law a "doctrine of conspiracy" which forbade persons conspiring together to injure the trade of another.

In England they had said that strikes were punishable under this law because they injured the employer's business, and the same interpretation was made to apply in America. The first case was in 1806 when the Philadelphia shoemakers were found "guilty of a combination to raise wages."

There was some question as to how the law was to be applied, but the courts finally settled upon the decision that while combinations of workmen might be perfectly legal, the means they used to attain their ends—strikes, boycotts, etc.—were illegal and therefore punishable.

Another event which was even worse for the struggling trade unions was the depression that occurred all through the country, beginning about 1816, at the close of the Napoleonic wars in Europe. England had been busy fighting. Now she began to manufacture again in large quantities, and because the factory system was farther advanced than in this country she could make goods more cheaply and dump them into the American markets, thus underselling American manufacturers. There was a good deal of speculation, money depreciated in value, and workmen were glad of a chance to work for any wage, union or non-union.

It was not until after 1820 that conditions began to improve. With the revival of trade there was a simultaneous up-growth of trade unions among the hatters, tailors, weavers, etc. Permanent organizations of workers developed throughout industry. Aggressive strikes for more wages and shorter hours spread like contagion and the demand for a ten-hour day became universal. The first strike in which women workers were concerned occurred in 1824.

Legal action was again resorted to by employers to prevent strikes, but a somewhat more liberal attitude was this time taken by the courts, al-

though then as now, the matter was very uncertain.

During these years of recovery, trade societies of workers became permanently established. Workers had been drawn much closer together by their recent struggles and defeats. Upon the ten-hour day, all of them were doggedly insistent. They were determined to end the custom of "sun to sun" employment.

The Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations, formed in Philadelphia in 1827, as a result of a sympathy strike of all unions with the carpenters who were fighting for a ten-hour day, marks the beginning of co-operative action in the labor movement. And, as we have said before, it is from this association that we date the real beginning of the labor movement in the United States.

Next Time—The period of citizenship and political action, 1827-1833.

### UNIONS LOOK AHEAD.

When not pressed by matters of immediate importance, trade unions are turning to questions of long-run importance, according to the Workers' Education Bureau.

"These local and central unions," the bureau says, "are setting aside a part of the meeting for open forum discussions of such matters as the labor injunction, labor legislation, the underlying causes of wages, public school policies, co-operative buying, social insurance and other issues of vital interest to wage earners and which can not be adequately dealt with without much time and attention being given them."

"Meetings of this kind should in no case interfere with the immediate business of the union, but where they can be carried on without such interference they are of great value. They increase interest in union meetings and assist in working out a long-run policy."

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## ARE YOU OVERLOOKING AN OPPORTUNITY?

By George L. Berry,

President International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

Approximately fourteen million persons throughout the country face a loss of over \$36,000,000,000 during the course of the next 50 years. This loss is in prospective income in the value of government insurance which has been dropped by ex-service men since the war. Incidentally, the ex-service men and their dependents are among that class of citizens who can least afford to lose this money.

The government, through Congress, has provided that the ex-service men who lapsed their government insurance may renew and convert it providing they act before July 2, 1926. The only thing the ex-service man has to do is to pass a physical examination either by a bureau physician or a private physician and pay one month's back premium at his war-time rate and one month's premium on the kind and amount of insurance selected at his present age.

Ex-service men who are engaged in active occupations are especially favored in connection with government insurance, in that they do not have to pay any extra premium because they are engaged in a hazardous occupation. The contracts issued to these men are written on the same basis as those sold to the lawyer or doctor.

All converted government insurance has a cash surrender and loan value after the policy is one year of age. Among its five hundred and seventy-odd thousand converted insurance policy holders, the government has distributed in loans an amount exceeding \$27,000,000,000. These loans are made at the rate of about one million and a half dollars each month. Such loans are re-payable at the borrower's will and only a nominal rate—6 per cent interest—is charged.

Every man who is eligible for this insurance should immediately investigate the beneficial features of the government's program. This advice is given with the understanding that all such men are interested in providing for their own future and that of their dependents. The men are not required to renew the full \$10,000 they carried during the war. It is possible for them to renew and convert this insurance in amounts from \$1000 to \$10,000, in multiples of \$500.

While Congress was very thoughtful in making every possible provision for the ex-service man in an insurance way, even to the point of selling it to him at net cost, one important feature was neglected. Congress did not provide a fund with which to advertise the privileges extended to the men in this connection. Hence, the lack of information with regard to government insurance is appalling. Many ex-service men are of the opinion that they have to repay all back premiums in order to renew this insurance, while others are of the opinion that the converted insurance is handled by commercial companies; while still a larger group do not know anything at all about government insurance. This article, therefore, is written in an effort to bring to the attention of ex-service men a few facts about their privileges, and who would undoubtedly benefit by the information contained in this article.

Government insurance is used to serve many different purposes. The provident ex-service man can take out an insurance policy with the government at this time in order to insure a favored child or children a college education; while the improvident ex-service man can deny his dependents a great many comforts by neglecting to take this insurance up again. The far-sighted farmer who is eligible for this insurance may take it for the purpose of paying off a mortgage on the old home. If he is taken away from this world be-

fore he has lived his allotted three score and ten years, his dear ones, instead of having to struggle under the responsibility of paying off a mortgage and earning their livelihood, will have this taken care of by the payment of the government insurance policy.

Settlements are made in cash or allotments, according to the policy holders' desires. The six different forms of government insurance policies available are: Ordinary life, 20 and 30-payment life, 20 and 30 year endowments, endowment at age 62.

Men retaining their war risk term insurance must convert same before July 2, 1926. After that date no term insurance can be secured through the government bureau.

It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the hazards that many of our readers are continually facing and the fact that they would have to pay extra premiums for insurance obtained through commercial companies, because these men, more than anyone else, realize all of this.

The writer has the assurance of the United States Veterans' Bureau that any one desiring additional information with regard to government insurance can obtain same by communicating with the Insurance Division, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C. Those who desire to talk to someone about government insurance will be gladly received by any local office of the United States Veterans' Bureau or officials of the American Legion in their respective localities.

### LABOR'S PICTURE IS BARRED.

The mayor and common council of Durham, N. C., refused to permit the exhibition of the moving picture, "Labor's Reward," in the municipal auditorium. The city fathers labored long and earnestly over the problem of whether the union meeting would be a picture show or an illustrated lecture. It was finally voted that it was a motion picture and the ban was agreed to.

The officials claim that the insurance rate would be raised \$500 if the picture was shown, but this is denied by insurance men. The Durham County Progress, a weekly newspaper, said the claim is "pure bunk," and that insurance authorities stated the extra fire hazard could be covered at a small cost.

"Many cities have given their auditoriums, schools and other public buildings and many times churches for the presentation of this educational film," says the newspaper. "Because it is strictly educational it was recently passed into Canada free of duty and without payment of the regular \$25 censor charge."

Local trade unionists made such protest against the council ruling, that the officials finally compromised by permitting the use of the auditorium for a trade union lecture and without the picture.

The council's action is indicative of the attitude toward the trade union movement in this state. Only recently officials of the State Federation of Labor asked the governor to make a survey of conditions in textile mills, but the request was refused. The state university asked the Textile Manufacturers' Association to permit students to visit textile mills for educational purposes, but this, too, was refused. It is a rare thing for a North Carolina textile worker to earn an average of \$20 a week for a year. The work week ranges from 55 to 60 hours.

Increased efficiency in United States has more than met loss of restricted immigration, head of Federation of British Industries says.

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## SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher, Yale University.

### (No. 3). INCOME ACCOUNTS.

The last story was about Capital Accounts. This one is about Income Accounts. We have seen that:

Capital is the value of a stock of wealth at a point of time.

Income is the value of a flow of services through a period of time.

A service rendered by any person or thing is any desirable change effected by that person or thing. For instance, a plow performs a service to the farmer by turning the soil.

Services are of two classes: Services rendered by wealth (external to man) and services rendered by human beings. Most services are rendered jointly by both wealth and human beings.

The income of the idle rich largely comes from selling the services of wealth. In England, for instance, it often comes from the rent of land or houses. In America rich people usually own stocks and bonds of, say, railway or telephone systems. Their income then comes from selling railway service or telephone service.

A laborer, on the other hand, receives all, or most, of his income, as wages, in exchange for his own services.

A farmer often gets incomes of both sorts, income from human beings, such as from his own or from his children's services, and income from wealth—the services of his farm, farm machinery, horses and cattle.

Each of the two classes of income already mentioned may also be subdivided into money income and income in kind. In America most income is received in the form of money, so that we are apt to forget the existence of income in kind. Examples of "income in kind" are the use of a parsonage as part of the income of a clergyman, lodging as part of the income of house servants, farm produce consumed as part of the income of the farmer and his family, and the unpaid services of a housewife.

The opposite of a service is a disservice. It is an undesirable change effected by a person or a thing. The value of disservice may be considered as negative income.

If a man could keep account of the value of every service rendered to him from every source, whether wealth or persons, and of the value of every disservice, he would have an exact record of all his income.

To get such a record he would have to watch all income sources and notice when they rendered a service and when a disservice, estimate their money values, and then take the net total. He would thus not only take account of all money received (after subtracting all expenses involved in getting it), but he would also have to reckon the value of every automobile ride, and of all services rendered to him every time he wore a hat or sat in a chair. He would have to keep accounts for every item of wealth he owned, including even the stock of food in the pantry. In his account book, he would "credit" that stock with all the services it gave him and "debit" it with all the disservices it cost him. But, of course, such a complete accounting would be too difficult for practical purposes.

One complication which often confuses the student of income is that a service from one source may be a disservice with respect to some other source. For instance, when a man paints his house or repairs his automobile or when a woman mends or washes clothes, such an act does not immediately add to the family income, but it does represent a service of the man or woman and also represents a disservice of the house which has to be painted or of the automobile which has to be repaired or of the clothes which have to be washed or mended, because it requires arduous toil. The only real benefits come later

from the better and longer-lasting services rendered by the repainted house, the repaired automobile, and the mended and cleaned clothes.

Such interactions between one source and another are kept track of through "double entry bookkeeping." In fact, most items in a bookkeeper's account occur in such pairs. The painter is "credited" and the thing painted "debited." Or a dividend yielded by a United States steel stock is credited to that stock and debited to the "cash" fund which absorbs it; later "cash" is credited with what it yields in turn and something else, debited.

The final net total, after all additions, cancellations, and subtractions, will be found to consist of the value of all satisfactions less the value of all the efforts in getting them. Everything else on the books, such as money payments, disappears. In our present-day complicated economic life we are apt to be confused by the many money transactions. But net income still remains exactly what it was to primitive "Robinson Crusoe" on his island,—the pleasure from the berries we pick, so to speak, less the pain of the labor of picking them. The only difference is that today the picking is not so hand-to-mouth, but is done by means of complicated apparatus and after the frequent exchange of money. That is, a long chain of middlemen, capital, and money transactions intervenes between the labor of picking at the start and the satisfaction of eating at the end. So, in the last analysis, income is not money but the final services, in the form of satisfactions, for which money is spent. Real wages, for instance, are not money wages, but the satisfactions purchased by the money wages.

Real income includes the value of the shelter of the house we live in, the wear of our clothes, the use of our food, our amusements, and other miscellaneous satisfactions, after deducting the value of the cost to us, in labor and sweat, of getting those satisfactions.

Since we cannot measure all these elements with any great accuracy, we usually, in statistics, count only the money income.

The National Bureau of Economic Research has, in the last few years, estimated the income of the people of the United States. These figures show that in 1921, the latest year estimated, the per capita income was \$779. Before the war the per capita income was \$335. At that time in England it was \$243; France, \$185; Germany, \$146; Italy, \$112; and Japan, \$29. (These figures, however, would not show so great contrasts if the differences in the purchasing power of money were taken into account.)

About one-third of our real national income is enjoyed as food, while one-tenth is in the form of shelter (rent) and one-tenth in clothing.

Income is the most important concept in economics. But in this story we are interested only in defining it and keeping account of it, not in discussing why it is high or low or how it may be increased, diminished, or redistributed.

In the next story we shall discuss the relation between income as here described and capital as described in the previous story.

### RANDOM SHOTS.

I shot an arrow into the air, it fell in the distance, I knew not where, till a neighbor said that it killed his calf, and I had to pay him six and a half (\$6.50). I bought some poison to slay some rats, and a neighbor swore that it killed his cats; and rather than argue across the fence, I paid him four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50). One night I set sailing a toy balloon, and hoped it would soar till it reached the moon, but the candle fell out on a farmer's straw, and he said I must settle or go to law. And that is the way with the random shot; it never hits in the proper spot; and the joke you spring, that you think so smart, may leave a wound in some fellow's heart.

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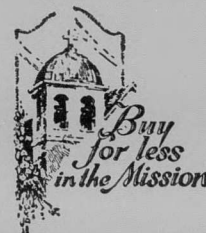
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## WEALTHY FOUNDATIONS BEYOND CONTROL.

(Furnished through International Labor News Service.)

The extent to which wealth far removed from the control of the people guides the educational development of America is revealed in a partial survey possible here.

There are 22 major foundations with a total wealth of approximately sixteen hundred millions of dollars at their command, each operating in accord with policies laid down by the founders and not susceptible to public direction or change.

Some of these foundations work through established and endowed educational institutions, some through publications and surveys, some through research—in the various ways in which it is possible to “educate” or direct the development of public thought.

Among the leading group of 22, the more important foundations are: The Rockefeller Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the General Education Board (Rockefeller), the Henry C. Frick Educational Commission, the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Juilliard Musical Foundation.

Added to these major Foundations there is a long list of educational organizations, committees and boards, formed to give certain trends to educational work which are entirely or mostly removed from general public influence or control and which are supported by private funds or collections of funds from sympathetic groups.

Altogether there is a tremendous educational network in America entirely outside of and beyond the public school and college system and in no way susceptible to public control as that control is exercised over the public schools.

Many of the foundations, boards, committees and commissions make no effort to influence youth education, but direct their efforts to “educational” work among the adult population, for one purpose or another.

It is not contended that all or any great part of this work is necessarily bad or hostile to public interest, but it is certainly removed from public control and to a large extent operates in accord with policies laid down and fixed in perpetuity by men now dead, or beyond the age of active participation in affairs.

Many great foundations now have at their command more wealth than they possessed at the outset, because the foundations or endowments have produced more income than was required for the work laid out. Thus the tendency is toward a larger and larger power, or at least the potentiality of power.

The General Education Board, a Rockefeller activity, is possessed of stock having a ledger value of \$84,946,773.26. The larger items in the list are the stocks of oil companies. The board has bonds valued at \$41,747,819.15. The total investments in the name of the board amounts to \$126,694,592.41, a considerable amount of money wielding a considerable amount of power and influence.

The extent to which such organizations actually do participate in which is commonly thought to be purely public educational work is surprising. There are many school instructors on the payrolls of this and other privately endowed organizations.

The latest available figures for the Carnegie Corporation show that organization possessed of resources totalling \$133,659,024.17. It expends roughly \$12,000,000 a year for “the advancement and diffusion of knowledge.”

Expression of consciousness of public responsibility is expressed by the Carnegie Corporation and of the possible menace of great endowed institutions to public welfare, when it says:

“The deliberate and conscious propagation of opinion is a perfectly legitimate function for the individual, but it is becoming generally recog-

nized that it is not the wisest use to which trust funds can be put.” So the corporation aims to “discover and distribute” facts.

The total ledger value of investments belonging to the Rockefeller Foundation is, in the last available report, \$161,573,215.10, mostly in stocks, with oil and railroad issues leading.

The Rockefeller Foundation operates in the field of public health, in America and abroad.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has stocks and bonds with a book value of a little more than \$15,000,000. This foundation opposes the organization of publicly paid teachers “into a political group,” aiming to influence legislation. It may be wise or unwise to assert such a position, but it is possible that a foundation may with equal grace take a position for or against organization of teachers into unions for non-political purposes. It is this foundation which dispenses the Carnegie pensions to superannuated teachers.

The Carnegie Institution at Washington has to its credit some \$28,000,000 worth of securities. It is engaged almost exclusively in the realm of science.

So it goes, through the range of the major foundations and endowments. The aggregate of power, without regard to the wisdom or unwisdom of its use now or in the future, is tremendous, perhaps beyond the power of anyone to estimate. And added to these great powers are the powers of a much greater group of smaller institutions, and also the institutions which are assisted and which may or may not at any given time take some of their color from their benefactors.

The work of the purely scientific organizations endowed with great wealth is less likely to drift into the propaganda field, but facts are relative and even science has at times been utilized to mislead, just as it so brilliantly leads in every normal manifestation.

Perhaps the most shining example of the manner in which foundations can be turned to propaganda purposes is found in the Garland Foundation, which has subsidized newspapers and institutions purely because those newspapers and institutions were engaged in radical propaganda.

Lincoln's heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong.—Emerson.

## UNITED GARMENT WORKERS.

New York, March 6, 1926.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

The Nash Tailoring Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, operating under the so-called “Golden Rule System” and who from time to time have denounced the labor movement and particularly the American Federation of Labor, recently forced its employees to join a secession movement, known as the Amalgamated Workers of America. This organization seceded from the United Garment Workers of America in 1914 and is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor. I herewith quote you from a report of the Credential Committee of the Philadelphia Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

“The organization known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America grew out of a group seceding from the United Garment Workers of America. These garment workers by their acts of secession have voluntarily alienated themselves from membership in and rights to the United Garment Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor, and we, therefore, find that they are not entitled to recognition by this or any other body of organized labor.”

The Nash Tailoring Company is about to operate a chain of stores throughout the United States and their salesmen are representing their clothing as union made and deceiving members of organized labor into purchasing garments bearing the label of a secession movement not recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

Any publicity that can be given to the real truth in this matter will not only be of great benefit to the United Garment Workers of America, but organized labor generally.

I am enclosing folder showing fac-simile of label of the United Garment Workers of America.

Thanking you in anticipation of any courtesy you may extend, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

B. A. LARGER,

General Secretary,

Encl. United Garment Workers of America.

The Union Label saved the cigar-making trade of the Pacific Coast from an invasion by Chinese workmen in the seventies. Smokers welcomed the guarantee that their cigars were made by self-respecting white craftsmen and not in filthy, disease-infested cellars.

# R. R. CASTLE

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Employees' Pension Fund over .....	525,000.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ) per cent per annum,  
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



## LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

## OUR IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT—V.

Despite a contrary poetic fancy, nature does not supply man's wants in the form best adapted to his use. There can be no doubt that primitive men had to rustle from daylight to dark to stave off starvation. So, too, in the primitive civilization when the home was the center of industry, long hours of labor were necessary if folk were to get something laid by for a rainy day. There was very little, if any, machinery in the shops and factories that were the foundation of the present mechanical age. Naturally the working day from dawn to dark was adopted for the shops.

A man with machinery and power, however, can and does produce much more than can man without those aids. Naturally production under those long hours outran consumption. To get the factory worker hours reduced to the present standard took a century or more. Those industries which fifty years ago enjoyed a ten-hour day are now almost universally on an eight-hour basis. Notwithstanding individual production with the aid of machinery was anywhere from twice to a thousand times individual production without machinery, it took fifty years to knock off two hours from the factory workday—fifty years to develop our "present high state of civilization"; fifty years of strife and organization and education. There are still among us a few high-minded patriots who, having no appreciation of the glories of our "present high state of civilization," would restore the longer hours of labor and call it a step in advance.

The products of home manufacture and of the first factories lasted several lifetimes. There was no incentive to make them other than the best. Manufacturing on a larger scale developed commerce and trade—competition in price. Men learned to put coal oil into paint, and veneer on furniture, and pine where hickory used to be, and paper where leather was once essential, and water in milk, cotton in silk, shoddy in wool, and beef in sausage.

And so the world wagged on. Folk thought they could do these things without the inevitable reaction. Everybody knows, of course, that nobody can play with mud without getting muddy; but folk seemed to think they could play with deceit and fraud and chicanery and somehow avoid the consequences. The system put its ineffaceable stamp upon the republic. In the schools pedantry and charlatanism are supreme. The slogan is, "Whatever is, is right." The eleventh commandment is, "Thou shalt not think."

The government at Washington, however, still remained pure and undefiled, and to it the people turned in high hopes that it would or could save them from themselves. We passed laws—lots of laws. We required our gay deceivers to put a more or less honest label on our patent medicines and our poisoned foodstuffs. The embalmed beef of Spanish-American war days! Ah, happy days—foundation of our present improved era! As a result we put inspectors in the big meat-packing establishments so we could be sure our meats were sanitary if the inspectors were on the square.

Then some ape with a hangover of primitive honesty in his soul let out a yap about patriotic steel manufacturers putting defective armor plates in our battleships, so we placed inspectors in the steel mills. Then came a long list of inspectors—honest men who tried the scales of our grocers and coal dealers; restaurant inspectors to drive the flies out of the kitchens, and garbage inspectors, factory inspectors, coal mine inspectors,

accident inspectors, and boards and commissions of city, state and nation—thousands and thousands of them, not to mention the prohibition inspectors and snoopers and regulators.

Despite our virtuous endeavors by statutory methods to make the other fellow honest and pure as sunlight, Teapot Domes and aluminum trusts and the condition of our air forces bob up to remind us that our improved environment is still improving.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

There have been many leading British Laborites in this country in recent years, and many articles on America have been printed in the British Labor Party and Trades Union press. They are all very much alike. They view American labor through Socialist eyes, and the picture they draw is a gross and baseless libel on America and everything American.

A recent article from the official monthly organ of the Labor Party and Trades Unions is a humdinger, and well worth reproducing and preserving as a specimen showing what the ultra-radical can do in the way of libeling when he gets started. If the following is the sort of pap British labor is to be fed upon, we can't see how it can feel anything but contempt for American labor. We have chosen only a few of the gems from this very typical collection:

America.

"It is a land dedicated to the principle that men must live and work—or die. For the unfortunate, the weak, the wounded and the maimed, it has nothing to offer—but the crumbs that may fall from the rich man's table.

"America has no social and industrial legislation worth talking about."

American Wage Earners.

"In America the workers have no political consciousness; they are like country bumpkins at a fair.

"It is hard to organize this get-rich-quick crowd of individualists into a cohesive movement of any sort."

The American Labor Movement.

"There is at the moment no labor movement in our sense of the term in America.

"Somewhat weak in numbers and anaemic in character.

"Nor has the trade union movement in America any political philosophy of any consequence."

The American Labor Leader.

"He keeps to the beaten track. Coupled with this lack of dash and freshness is his failure to comprehend the nature of modern capitalism.

"He seems to accept the capitalist system and would justify the philosophy of individualism."

What would the British workers say if American labor went in officially for this kind of vilification of the British movement?

## BAD ECONOMICS BREED RADICALISM.

"Serious economic maladjustment" is responsible for the farmers' tendency toward radicalism, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The board is composed of a score of employers' organizations.

Economic conditions of agriculture must be improved if farmers' radicalism is to be checked, it is said.

The situation is so serious the farmers are not charged with being led by "fomenters of discontent," as is the rule when industrial workers protest against bad economic conditions.

Hope may buoy up our drooping spirits occasionally, but as a gogetter it has never been a success.

## PRISON-MADE GARMENTS.

"A prison-made garment may look cheap, but if you add the price of crime to its price, it is the most expensive thing on earth," says Kate Richards O'Hare, who will address the Labor Council tonight.

"There is a never-ending stream of uncured criminals coming from our prisons every year, and most of them go back again by the long, expensive and futile path of re-arrest, re-trial, re-sentence and re-commitment. We do not seem to learn that if one sequence of arrest, trial, sentence and prison term does not cure, another will be just as expensive and more useless. All this waste of money and human life is the price we pay for permitting prison labor contractors to run our penal institutions.

"Every time a prison-made garment is sold, the purchaser shoulders his share of the responsibility.

"The brutalities that are the very foundation of our prison system may gratify the old, savage instinct for revenge; they may satisfy our desire to inflict social vengeance; but they do not reduce crime, nor do they cure the criminal of his abnormalities. We are face to face with the hard fact that our prison system is punitive, not curative. Because we merely punish the criminal, we must administer punishment again and again. Each time the uncured criminal is punished we dig down in our pockets for taxes to pay the cost.

"It is estimated that on an average it costs taxpayers \$1500 to send each convict to the penitentiary. That is a stiff price to pay for failure."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1926.

He longed to find the road to fame,  
But not a highway bore that name.  
He thought to glory there must be  
A level path that he should see;  
But every road to which he came  
Possessed a terrifying name.  
He never thought that fame might lurk  
Along the dreary path called Work.  
He never thought to go and see  
What marked the road called Industry.  
Because it seemed so rough and high  
He passed the road of Service by.  
Yet had he taken either way  
He might have come to fame some day.

—Detroit Free Press.

If the business interests of San Francisco will but devote a little attention to checking up on the Industrial Association they will find that the freedom it prates about is nothing more than a myth and that its real purpose is to interfere with the freedom of those engaged in all of the industries of the city, to dictate to all managers as to whom they shall employ, under what conditions and as to the amount of pay, and that this organization very frequently uses coercive means to compel men who want to manage their own business to submit to the rules of the association. They will also find that millions of dollars have been sent out of the city for things that could have been bought here and that the labor that has been brought here to fight the organized workers is of the irresponsible, floating and undesirable kind that puts very little money into the cash registers of our retail merchants, and that these rovers take the places of steady, thrifty home-owning mechanics who were raising families here and were a genuine asset to the community, and under Industrial Association domination they have been forced to leave the city and go elsewhere in order to exercise their rights as free American citizens. They will find that the Industrial Association is nothing more nor less than a meddling intruder into the affairs of the managers of industry, that it is a hindrance to progress, a breeder of discord and a positive detriment to business and industry, and that no city, with such a leech sucking its life blood, can hope to grow and prosper. The sooner those whose money supports this social parasite realize the facts of the situation and act accordingly the better it will be for our fair city.

## Senator Brookhart

Just at present it looks very much as though the Democratic opponent of Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa would be seated in the United States Senate after a fight lasting nearly two years in both the courts of the state and before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate. According to news dispatches coming from Washington, the sub-committee which has had the question under consideration for some months past has unanimously reported to the full committee that Steck was elected and should be seated. The sub-committee was made up of two Democrats and three Republicans, and because Brookhart was the regular Republican nominee at the primaries, attempts are being made by many publications to make it appear that the decision must be entirely fair in view of the fact that three members of the party voted to unseat him in spite of the fact that the Republican majority in the Senate would thereby be reduced to a very small margin over the Democrats. This, however, is not sound reasoning in view of the fact that the Republicans could not depend upon Brookhart to support all of their plans regardless of their nature. Brookhart is a progressive and votes always for progressive measures, whether they are of Republican, Democratic or other origin, and to punish him for his insurgency the Republican members of the old guard in the Senate are entirely willing to lose the seat, though there are some Republican Senators who fear that in the event he is unseated he will run this fall against Senator Cummins and thereby jeopardize two seats in the Senate. If such a fight takes place, it will of course be settled within the Republican party at the primary election.

The old line Republicans in the State of Iowa have been against Brookhart from the first and have never ceased in their efforts to get rid of him. At the primary election which nominated him they put a number of candidates in the field in the hope that the vote would be so split up as to defeat him, because the law requires a candidate to get a majority of the votes cast or the question of the nomination will be determined by a convention. Brookhart, however, received a majority and the nomination, which greatly riled up the old guard and increased its bitterness against him to such an extent that at the general election they came out openly for his Democratic opponent and the contest was made so close that it was hard to determine who had been the victor. Iowa has never had a Democrat in the United States Senate since the Civil War, and only once since that time a Democratic Governor, Horace Boies, who was elected on platform opposed to prohibition when the Republicans had succeeded in putting prohibition over on the State. The State is normally overwhelmingly Republican and no Democrat has a ghost of a chance to be elected to any office of state-wide scope unless there is a bitter fight of some kind on within the Republican party, which was the case in this instance.

Though Brookhart announces his intention of fighting the case to a finish, carrying it even to the floor of the Senate, it is not likely that he will be able to win, because the Republican Senators are determined to punish him, and the Democrats will naturally vote to seat their man. However, if Brookhart runs against Cummins this fall, it will make a most interesting election.

Steck, the opponent of Brookhart, seems not to be a bad fellow and a man much more progressive than is pleasant to the standpat Republicans, but their one idea is to punish Brookhart. In the interest of progressive legislation it might be better to seat Steck and then elect Brookhart to succeed Senator Cummins. This seems to be a possibility.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The House judiciary committee recommended that the House start impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge English of the eastern Illinois district. The resolution calls for his indictment on charges of "high misdemeanors in office."

Hearings by the committee revealed manipulation of bankruptcy proceedings and usurpation of power over state officials. Other scandalous proceedings on the part of the jurist are alleged.

During the nation-wide shopmen's strike Judge English issued injunctions against the workers and thundered from the bench on their "disregard for law"—that he made. The accused can avert trial by resigning.

This is really a wonderful age, yet an age that is not unusual when the element of selfishness is taken into consideration and when one contemplates that the "first law of nature is self preservation." In other words, if a bill is introduced in Congress, the first question that occurs to the average citizen is: Who introduced it? and the second is, What are his affiliations? and what reason has he for taking such action? Back of nine out of ten measures introduced in Congress is some purely selfish purpose on the part of some individual or institution. Nearly all bills have as their purpose the gaining of undue and unfair advantage for some individual or institution over their fellows, and it behooves every citizen to be on the alert to discover the real purport or intention of each piece of legislation. Under our present scheme of things we very often elect as our representatives individuals who are not capable of enlightening us concerning the matters that are before them for consideration, so that it is necessary that the intelligent element of our citizenship keep a sharp lookout themselves in order that we may be able to avoid the sharp practices and designing schemes of those who are seeking advantage over their less watchful and careful fellows. This is a most sad state of affairs, but facts are facts, and there is nothing to be gained by trying to deceive ourselves. We are not yet intelligent enough or vigilant enough to be able to look out for ourselves, hence it becomes necessary for us to depend upon those who are better qualified.

Communist activity aimed at the American labor movement is not confined to the United States. From South America comes an echo of anti-American Communist propaganda in the form of an editorial published in the Communist organ in the Argentine and reprinted in the principal Communist organ in Spain. This editorial is an attack on the project of Argentine labor affiliation with the Pan American Federation of Labor and contains the usual Communist charge that the Pan American Federation of Labor is the servant of Wall Street. The Communist strength in the Argentine is about as great as the strength of the I. W. W.'s in the United States, and the editorial is of no great importance except to show that the Communist effort is similar everywhere, and that it is the international Communist purpose to use every avenue through which a blow can be struck at the labor movement of the United States and the constructive labor movement of Pan America. The Argentine Communist editorial threatens to bring into being a federation of the Communist minorities throughout Latin America in hostility to the Pan American Federation of Labor, though whether this can be done is doubtful. Whether it would have any great effect on labor anywhere, except to add to an already considerable chaos in Latin American labor ranks, is still more doubtful. The Communist hostility to bona fide labor organization is each day made clearer, and the course of real labor unions in standing by their colors in defense of real freedom made imperative.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"How many ribs have you, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

"I don't know, ma'am. I'm so awful ticklish I never could count 'em."—Buffalo Bison.

Jerry—"I like to hear that professor lecture on chemistry. He brings things home to me that I have never seen before."

Tom—"That's nothing; so does the Student Laundry Agency."—Vassar Vagabond.

Oh, Italy, we love your art,  
Your songs have truly touched each heart.  
And when a warlike fist you shake,  
We sigh, "Please sing, for heaven's sake!"  
—Washington Star.

"Aren't you nearly ready, dear?"

"I wish you wouldn't keep asking that question, Clarence. I've been telling you for the last hour that I'll be ready in a minute."—Good Hardware.

"Now, can any one tell me what a myth is?" asked the teacher.

A solitary hand was raised, and a voice exclaimed:

"Please, miss, it's a female moth."—The Christian Advocate.

For Exchange—Two mountain lions, year old, male and female, weigh about 150 lbs. each, eat anything. VERY FOND OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. What have you? C. W. Powers, Columbus, New Mexico.—Notice in a Wisconsin business monthly.

"Boy, oh boy! That was the most tender chicken I ever ate."

"That wasn't chicken; that was rabbit."

"My golly, why didn't you tell me before I ate it? You know I don't like rabbit."

The doctor told Jones not to stay out late at night.

"You think the night air is bad for me, Doc?"

"No," said the physician, "it isn't that. It's the excitement after getting home that hurts you."

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale said:

"New York hotel prices always remind me of a foreigner's visit to Chicago the year after the World's Fair.

"Who is the owner of that palatial marble home?" the foreigner asked his guide.

"Pete Malvoglio," the guide answered. "He brought a ham to the World's Fair and cut it up into sandwiches."

An old negro went to the office of the commission of registration in a Missouri town and applied for registration papers.

"What's your name?" asked the official.

"George Washington," was the reply.

"Well, George, are you the man who cut down the cherry tree?"

"No, suh, I ain't de man. I ain't done no work for nigh onto a year."

The secretary of the bar association was very busy and very cross one afternoon, when his telephone rang.

"Well, what is it?" he snapped.

"Is this the city gas works?" asked a woman's soft voice.

"No, madam," roared the secretary. "This is the Bar Association of the City of Louisville."

"Ah," in the sweetest of tones, "I didn't miss it so far, after all, did I?"—Forbes Magazine.

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Discussing, senors y senoras, ladies and gentlemen, dear sirs and brothers, all and sundry, the great question of Pie and What About It comma interrogation point period. Discussing also Romans and countrymen, as well as those who live in cities, the relation of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance (bartenders please stand to one side while the concert is on) to the Great Pie Question. Here we have a layout to tempt—or irritate—the palate and to arouse the economic risibilities of the pious, or even the im-pie-ous.

This column takes it for granted that the aforementioned, long-named organization, of which the widely and well known Jere L. Sullivan is the oracle and genius, claims jurisdiction over the making of Pie, both as to molding the forms and casting the hot metal, both as to the making of the concrete outer walls and the installation of the insulating material within the walls. That's why that organization is brought into this dissertation, and may there be the required pardon if the assumption is wrong. But what it all comes down to is the fact, astounding as it may be, that Pie, born of New England stock, reared and brought to the flower of perfection in the hills and valleys of Vermont State, as the elder citizens of that stern Commonwealth insist upon calling it, essentially a New England product in which Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and even New York may claim honorable mention, is no longer to be found in its highest state of cultivation and lusciousness in those rock-ribbed cradles of the Old Traditions.

Today the Pie that used to be brought forth with ceremony from the ovens of Eastern Yankee-land must be sought in the Southwest, in Texas, in the California coast cities, in those sections of Oregon to which immigration has taken the descendants of the Pie-makers of old. Strange, perhaps, but true. There is better pie in Fort Worth, in El Paso, in Los Angeles, in San Francisco, in Portland, and in some of the smaller places such as Medford, than can be found in a day's searching in New York, in Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, or even Boston. Pie, made as the old Artists made their Pie, may still be had, but it has gone with those who took literally the sound advice of Greeley. And, coincidence or not—and be that as it may—but Pie seems to be at its best, its most luscious, its truest to the Old Lineage and the Old Tradition, in those Western and Southwestern cities wherein the Cooks and Waiters' International Alliance is strongest. Maybe that has nothing to do with the case. It may be only coincidence. It may be that this alert union has no hand in the crust of this affair. But observation records the fact, nevertheless, that the two good things are found together with sufficient frequency to make the situation one to impress a mark on the memory.

All of which leads to this: Pie is essential to proper living. There can be no question about that, except among those who never tasted real Pie. That being the case, and good and true Pie having been found where the Cooks and Waiters are strongest, it follows that the Cooks and Waiters owe it to the country, to posterity and to whatever gods there be, to revive generally the art of building proper Pie, so that the nation may escape the perils of a possible extinction of the noblest confection that ever blessed the human race. A mission is laid before the hosts who follow the banner so proudly unfurled and waved aloft by the Hon. Jere L. Sullivan.



**LABOR LIFE INSURANCE.**

In the United States Review and Insurance World, a weekly insurance journal, under date of February 20th of this year, a very remarkable article entitled "Industrial Insurance Plans," has been published, from which we take the following remarkable statement:

"Five hundred industrial institutions, among them the strongest in the country, are piling up obligations which will within a few years require very large expenditures and for which no provision is now being made.

"With the failure of a few of these companies to fulfill the obligations of their pension funds, the state departments of insurance will be set in motion, and courts will be called upon for relief and a mass of unpleasant notoriety and litigation will inevitably follow.

"Relief may be obtained by turning over to insurance companies organized for the purpose and equipped to handle the business, their entire obligations along this line."

The article goes on and says in part:

"Of more than 300 establishments recently questioned, less than twenty claim to be operating on an actuarial basis, and only seven were found to have set apart any funds with which to meet these constantly increasing obligations, and only three of the seven are known to have established their funds in accordance with actuarial data and practices.

"Eighty per cent of the total number have been formed since 1905, and have been in operation so short a period of time that the treasuries of the institutions have not yet been subjected to any serious strain on account of their payments under the contracts.

"In most of these funds, particularly those established recently, there is a tendency noted to elaboration of plans and agreements, which must certainly give them the effect and force of legal contracts between the employers and employees, while others are given the full force of binding contractual relations by the advertising, bulletins, and other publications issued by the institutions themselves. In some of them, this question has been settled beyond all doubt by the contributions in money to the funds made by the employees themselves. This is usually done by payroll deductions.

"Experience has amply demonstrated the futility of attempting to build even a small insurance structure on any other than a reserve plan or basis. Insurance companies find it necessary to their continued operation to set apart a portion of the consideration paid to them as an accumulating reserve fund with which to meet their obligations as they occur.

"This is more necessary where contracts are operative for a long time than where the contingency covered will occur within a short time, and the contracts are limited accordingly."

Despite our monumental power and prosperity, despite our world leadership, despite our exalted opinion of ourselves politically, not one of these countries, the new free nations in Europe, has seen fit to adopt a single governmental device or method drawn from the practice of the United States.—Dr. William Bennett Munro of Harvard.

Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor.—Daniel Webster.

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**WOODROW WILSON.**

The great and positive services which Woodrow Wilson rendered to his country and to mankind during the eight momentous years of his Presidency may be briefly summarized under five heads.

First, the wise program of national legislation which he carried through on his entrance into his high office, including especially the Federal Reserve Act, which kept us from panic and financial disaster during the emergencies of the war.

Second, the patience and firmness with which he handled the question of America's entry into the war, refusing to go in until it was unavoidable and until he had the united country behind him.

Third, the vigor and efficiency with which he carried on the war after we were in, including the way in which he treated the difficult problem of the selective draft, and the wise integrity with which he chose honest and capable officers, irrespective of party, to organize and lead our military and naval forces in the inevitable conflict.

Fourth, the splendid directness of speech with which he made it clear that America's purpose in the war was to promote the cause of liberty and peace for all nations, as well as to protect her own rights.

Fifth, the fine courage with which he advocated what seemed to him the best, if not the only, way of securing a lasting peace on earth—namely, by the united action of "the organized major forces of mankind." To his soul that partnership of nations to promote the peaceful settlement of differences was the Great Cause. For that he risked his life gladly and died like a soldier without fear, having kept the faith.

History will count President Wilson among those supreme idealists who had the power of doing great practical things.

The central force of his life was loyalty to duty as God gave him to see it. This made him at times seem inflexible. But it kept him growing, rising splendidly to meet each new opportunity, which he regarded as a new responsibility.

He was a teacher who taught for truth and noble manhood. He was a statesman who wrought for the good of all the people of the republic. He was a warrior who fought for the cause of a just, established and defended peace among the nations of the world.

High on the roll of American immortals stands the name of Woodrow Wilson.

**DON'T CHOKE SELF, GET MORE AIR.**

You know man can exist for some time without food. Man also can live a short time without water. Man cannot live without air. If air is shut off man dies in a few minutes.

Few realize how important air is to health. People keep windows and doors shut and fail to give their bodies proper ventilation. They shut air from their bodies with heavy shoes, tight collars and closely woven cloth.

Everyone should know night air is not bad nor dangerous. Keeping windows of your sleeping room open will help you avoid tuberculosis.

Another mistake people make is due to the belief that the body takes in air only through the lungs. Fresh air is as important to your skin as to your lungs.

Air that is not in motion should be avoided. To keep your body in perfect health you need moving air. Keep the air in motion. Open your windows. Use the electric fan even in winter.

Plants kept in a room where there is little fresh air and sunshine soon die. This is true equally of men.—By Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General U. S. Health Service.

A society cannot be founded on the pursuit of pleasure and power; a society can only be founded on the respect for liberty and justice.—Paine.

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**SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS WAGE LAW.**

Upon receipt of the text of the decision of the California Supreme Court in the case of *in re Oswald*, decided in Los Angeles on last Thursday, State Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson today announced that the ruling denying Oswald a writ of habeas corpus makes absolute the decision of the State Appellate Court rendered February 2, 1926, in which the constitutionality of Section 6 of the State Wage Law was upheld as well as the jail sentence imposed upon Oswald for violating the section.

"This is the first time the State Supreme Court has ever passed upon the validity of the wage law," Commissioner Mathewson stated, "and the result is indeed gratifying and of tremendous import to the workers of the state. The law, which makes it a misdemeanor offence to wilfully and fraudulently refuse to pay wages when due, has been on the statute books since 1915 and while we have never entertained any doubt as to its constitutionality, we have been somewhat hampered in our work by contentions that the law was invalid. These contentions were answered by the Appellate Court."

The Commissioner pointed out that during the past two years the Bureau has collected over one million dollars in back wages due workers and that the decision will have a direct tendency toward making employers more careful in the matter of paying their employees promptly as well as assisting the Bureau in its work.

**KEEP THE CRITICS BUSY.**

He who fears criticism is hopeless.

Only those who do things are criticised.

The idler is lost sight of in the march of events, but the doer is watched—and criticised.

To hesitate for fear of criticism loses the battle, while the doers march on to victory and triumph.

Indecision is a great harbinger; but to hesitate for fear of criticism is cowardly. If your cause is right, be not afraid of criticism; advocate it, expound it, and, if need be, fight for it.

Critics there always have been and always will be, but to the strong-minded they are a help rather than a hindrance.

As the horse leaps forward when prodded with the spur, so the doers forge ahead under the lash of criticism.

Take your place on life's stage and play your part to the end; stand for that which is good; be a doer, not a drone.

Keep the critics busy.—Ex.

**EUGENE RUSH DEAD.**

Friends are mourning the death of Eugene Rush, former president of Local Union No. 6 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He died last Tuesday evening at his home, 39 Naylor street.

Rush was the first president of the Electrical Workers' Union in San Francisco, organized in 1894, and was the union's first delegate to the convention of the old National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Detroit in 1895.

In the Spanish-American War Rush was foreman of electrical construction at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and during the World War was inspector of electrical installation for the government at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Yards.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Minerva B. Rush, and his adopted son, Robert Rush.

The Union Label is a bid for friendship. It carries no sting of malice. It says to the friend of unionism, "Here is a fair product, deserving of your patronage." Its mission is wholly constructive, thoroughly progressive. No red fire or excitement mark its progress, but it holds its gains and makes new ones every day.

**IMPORTANT TO VETERANS.**

Over 30 billion dollars worth of war time insurance is now waiting in the vaults of the United States' Veterans' Bureau to be reclaimed by World War veterans. The dead line is July 2, 1926. Four million American World War veterans will lose their insurance rights unless on or before July 2, 1926, they take steps to protect them. July 2, 1926, is the final date set by Congress to reinstate and convert their lapsed and unconverted insurance. President Coolidge has expressed his unqualified approval of the campaign recently inaugurated by the bureau to bring to the attention of all ex-service men and women the desirability of immediate reinstatement and conversion of their war time insurance. Director Hines has issued instructions that every man or woman entitled to this insurance be advised of his or her rights before it is too late. Every eligible veteran should get right on his government insurance before July 2, 1926.

Government life insurance is the best insurance protection money can buy and is issued in amounts ranging from \$1000 to \$10,000 in multiples of \$500 and in forms of policies such as ordinary life, twenty payment life, thirty payment life, twenty year endowment, thirty year endowment and endowment maturing at the age of 62. The premium rates on converted war time insurance are lower than those charged by any life insurance company for participating insurance with similar benefits. The policies are standard life insurance contracts containing many attractive features. The principal features contained are liberal premiums, guaranteed cash, paid up and extended insurance values, participating dividends, disability benefits, policy loans and no restriction as to residence, travel, occupation, military or naval service.

A veteran in good health may apply on or before July 2, 1926, for the reinstatement of all or any part of his term (war time) insurance which has lapsed for a period of more than three months in multiples of \$500 but not less than \$1000, by submitting an application for reinstatement and a report of a complete physical examination, together with a remittance covering two monthly premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated. If term insurance is reinstated for the purpose of conversion, only one monthly premium at the term rate and the first monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual premium at the converted rate on the amount of insurance to be converted, is required. A physical examination will be made free of charge at the San Francisco Regional Office. This examination may also be secured, at the expense of the applicant, from any reputable physician licensed to practice medicine.

The officers and members of every veteran and welfare organization are earnestly requested to give every assistance possible in putting this nation wide insurance campaign over to every eligible veteran of the World War residing in the San Francisco territory which is comprised of all counties in California north of and not including San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, Mono and Alpine, with the exception of Lassen and Modoc counties, which are under the jurisdiction of the Reno Regional Office. Blank applications and complete information have been furnished to the service officers of all organizations of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, United Spanish American War Veterans, United Veterans of the Republic and secretaries of all local American Red Cross Chapters, who will be glad to assist veterans in preparation of applications.

Further information and blank forms will be gladly furnished on request by letter, telephone Garfield 3466, or personal call to Major Frederick A. Royle, Chief of Co-operation Section.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 12, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M., by President Wm. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion. Delegate Turner recorded as voting "no."

**Credentials**—From Poultry Dressers' Union—C. C. Sullivan, Manuel Silva. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Stove Mounters No. 61 and No. 62, Retail Clerks, and Baggage Messengers, stating they had endorsed the plan of the Promotional League. From the American Legion, Post No. 1, inviting the Council to send representatives to meeting to be held March 18th, Memorial Hall, Civic Auditorium. From the Board of Directors of the Labor Clarion, remission of Council's bills to the Labor Clarion from March 1st. From United Mine Workers, West Virginia, thanking the Council and affiliated unions for their donations of money and clothing. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of Council's donations for the Anthracite Miners. From Garment Workers' Union No. 131, thanking the Secretary for his kind assistance in entertaining the General Officers of their International Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of the Cemetery Workers' Union.

Request Complied With—From the American Association for Labor Legislation, requesting the Council to write to our representatives in Congress and to the Judiciary Committee, urging them to vote for the Cummins-Graham Longshoremen's Accident Compensation Bill. From the International United Garment Workers' Union, requesting that publicity be given to the real truth in the matter of the Nash Tailoring Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, operating under the so-called "Golden Rule Plan."

**Resolutions**—Were submitted by Delegate Johnson, respectfully urging and requesting the Board of Education to commemorate the memory and achievements of our late chief, Samuel Gompers, in behalf of the Public School System, by dedicating one of the new Junior High or other school buildings in his name and honor. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

#### Resolution.

Whereas, The Labor Movement of San Francisco takes great interest and an active part in public education and school affairs of this city; and

Whereas, Such attitude is inspired not only by the fact that its membership furnishes a considerable part of both pupils and educators in our public schools, but also by the fact that under the guidance of its founders and organizers, and foremost among them that great American and champion of the workers, the late Samuel Gompers, it is striving unceasingly and effectively to secure, in behalf of every resident and citizen of our country, such a measure of education and building of character and intelligence as shall fit him in any sphere of life or occupation to sustain the position of being a useful and worthy member; and

Whereas, It is a common and appropriate custom among school authorities everywhere to name public schools and educational institutions after distinguished public and private citizens, and the use of names for that purpose is not limited to persons devoting themselves to the technical profession of teaching, but is extended to include persons of much wider educational influence in any field of useful and honorable service; and

Whereas, The present program of school construction for this city offers an unusual opportunity for our City Board of Education to thus pay tribute to the aspirations and record of our labor movement in behalf of public education by naming

one of the new schools after Samuel Gompers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this twelfth day of March, 1926, that we respectfully urge and request the San Francisco Board of Education to commemorate the achievements of our late chief, Samuel Gompers, in behalf of the public school system by dedicating one of the new Junior High or other school buildings in his name and honor.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended endorsement of the Cracker Bakers and Cracker Packers' Wage Scales, subject to the approval of their International Union. In the matter of the wage scale of the Draftsmen's Union, it was referred to the Secretary of the Council for the purpose of assisting the union in negotiating the scale with the city authorities. In regard to the grievance of the Musicians' Union in regard to the musical affairs of the Real Estate Board, the matter was referred to the Secretary for the purpose of bringing about a conference with a view of adjusting the differences. Report of Committee concurred in.

**Report of Unions**—Carmen—Do not want the boycott lifted on the Market Street Railroad Co. Butchers No. 115—Are carrying on a campaign against Julius Block, Taraval Street, Parkside District. Printing Pressmen—Have endorsed the plan of the Promotional League. Poultry Dressers—Reported that a strike has been on for the past three weeks; requested assistance from all affiliated unions.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Trade Union Promotional League**—Thanked all unions for co-operation and requested a further demand for the union label, card and button.

**New Business**—Moved that the matter of the Poultry Dressers' controversy be referred to the Executive Committee; carried.

**Receipts**—\$306.62. **Expenses**—\$183.12.

Council adjourned at 8:50 P. M.

Faternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### STATE SHODDY BAN INVALID.

By a vote of 6 to 3 the United States Supreme Court has set aside the Pennsylvania law which prohibits the use of shoddy in the manufacture of bedding and upholstered furniture. In the majority opinion Justice Butler held that all danger from the use of shoddy could be eliminated by sterilization and that to prohibit the use of shoddy is arbitrary and unlawful.

In dissenting, Justice Holmes said that if the Pennsylvania legislature believed the use of shoddy is dangerous to health it has the right to prohibit it.

Picturing the various sources from which material is obtained for manufacture into shoddy, including rag pickers, textile, clothing and other workshops and factories, Pennsylvania contended that it is impossible except by expensive and tedious analysis to determine whether shoddy had been properly sterilized.

I leave with the same inarticulate cry in my soul with which I came to you: My country. \* \* \* To me it is but the composite voice of all the good and wise and self-sacrificing souls who trod or tread its soil, calling for that liberty which is law-encrowned, preaching that doctrine which seeks not its own but the common good.—From Vice President Thomas R. Marshall's farewell address to the Senate.

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**AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.**

By F. G. Stecker,

Secretary American Federation of Teachers.

Do you drive a car? Many teachers do. It is desirable that they should if they have the inclination because it is important that teachers be able to live on a par with other groups with similar training and attainment. But this is not intended to become a discussion of teachers' salaries.

The moment you own a car certain responsibilities begin. Many are unaware of this until they have learned by experience. The car owner must protect himself in several ways. The car, if of sufficient value, should be insured against fire and theft and perhaps against collision, that is, damage to the car itself whether inflicted by the driver or another car. But regardless of the value of the car insurance should be placed on the car for personal injuries and property damage which the driver may be so unfortunate as to inflict upon someone else. The driver of a car is responsible for any damage which may result from the operation of the car whether by the owner or someone else. Property damage includes damages to another car or to fences, buildings or other stationary property damaged as a result of the operation of one's car. As a rule such damage is within reasonable limits although it is quite possible, and not uncommon, for even small cars to inflict serious or total damage upon high priced cars. Driving through plate glass windows is sometimes found to be an expensive pastime.

The personal injuries which may result from an automobile accident, whether inflicted upon pedestrians or occupants of another car is a matter of the most serious concern to the owner of any car regardless of its size or value. No person with a sense of responsibility should drive a newly purchased car even the slightest distance until insurance against personal injuries has been secured. Usually this insurance is in the sum of ten thousand dollars as the maximum responsibility of the company. One or more persons may be killed as a result of an accident or may be seriously injured. Suit may be brought by the injured or the legal representatives of the dead for the recovery of damages. In case of a verdict holding the driver or owner responsible, judgment may be entered in a sum which may easily be equal to several years of modest income. This judgment will stand for several years if unpaid, to be satisfied in whole or in part whenever any opportunity is afforded. No one in a teaching position can afford either to meet such a judgment financially, or to continue as a teacher with such judgment against him, as a citizen.

It is obvious that only the well-to-do or utterly irresponsible will care to operate a car without being indemnified by insurance against personal injuries. It is because this class of insurance is quite different from any other insurance that this subject is being called to your attention. Usually two things are taken into consideration in placing the insurance, viz., whether the company is of satisfactory standing and whether its future is certain. The latter applies to mutual associations and motor club insurance plans conducted by themselves. In the case of injury suit may be brought some time after the accident, especially in the case of children who under the provisions in most states may have the right to bring suit for themselves upon reaching the age of 21 if the matter has not already been adjusted. These claims may arise long years after the affair has been all but forgotten. Similar claims may be made in the case of disability as the result of an accident.

Inasmuch as this insurance is in the form of a contract to indemnify the insured against losses he may sustain as the result of inflicting injuries upon other, several peculiarities and irregularities enter into it. Few people have given this subject any consideration. It is a question, however,

that will become one of first importance within a short time. Regulation of speed and most other traffic regulations are of minor importance as factors for the reduction of automobile accidents in contrast with the lack of responsibility on the part of so many drivers. This lack of responsibility may be a natural characteristic. The driver has no means and no standing in the community to sustain. Accidents occur daily in which valuable cars are destroyed or badly injured and persons injured or killed where no criminal charge can be sustained although the driving is of poor quality and the person responsible for the accident cannot be made to bear a single dollar of the loss. This element of irresponsibility is probably the greatest single factor in automobile accidents. It is quite possible that in time no one will be allowed to operate a car until he has filed a bond or an insurance policy.

Having diverted to the subject of uninsured drivers, let us return to the subject of insured drivers, because that situation is but little better at the present time. There are three outstanding evils in this class of insurance. First, there are wild cat companies. Many states allow automobile insurance companies to operate under conditions which would not be tolerated in fire, life or other lines. The obvious result is that the insured in case of loss may find himself without assistance. In the second place, certain types of drivers feel that the company, not themselves, are to bear the losses which fact permits the same sense of irresponsibility to continue as in the case of the worthless driver without insurance. There is little or no criminal liability for automobile drivers in most states at the present time. The only responsibility resting upon the indifferent is of a financial nature. The third and perhaps the most important element for consideration in connection with companies issuing this form of insurance is the common policy of paying no losses except through court judgment. Manifestly this is very different from other lines of insurance. One wonders how long a fire insurance company or a life insurance company could operate if it was known upon payment of premiums that one would never under any circumstances recover any money except through court processes. Furthermore, most policies in this line are very loosely drawn and full of jokers. No voluntary settlement can be made by the insured if he expects to recover on his policy. Insurance companies have been known to offer the defense that the insured gave information to the other party, perhaps only of a trifling nature, which was of assistance in winning his claim in court, and that therefore the company was not bound to reimburse the insured.

As a driver you face a serious situation in case of accident for which you are chiefly responsible. If you feel it is only fair that the injured party recover you have the dilemma of making a voluntary settlement out of your own funds or standing by indifferently while the other party enters suit against you which you are bound to defend if you wish to pass the responsibility on to your company. On the other hand if your car

is damaged or you or your passengers are injured through no fault of your own, you have about three guesses as to whether the owner of the car which inflicted the damage is not worth a dollar and carries no insurance, or may be of sufficient means but clever enough to avoid recovery by law and carries no insurance or carries insurance in a company which will lend all possible assistance to the policyholder to escape responsibility. In case you are the innocent sufferer in an automobile accident the chances are as things go now, that you will be obliged to bring suit, which will cost you additional money, involve time in preparation of the case, and force you to wait months or years for recovery while in the meantime the insurance company involved will employ every device to escape responsibility. A witness may die or move away. Many of the facts of the case will be lost.

One reads much about automobile accidents and the means of decreasing them. Much is said about speed and other traffic regulations. Most of these suggestions are of little value. Few who have studied the problem believe that speed regulation has much to do with traffic safety. So long as the unqualified are permitted to drive safety cannot prevail. Among the disqualified loom up in large numbers the irresponsible, those without an understanding of the dangers and those who care little if they do understand, always hoping to save themselves and without sympathy for others. Detailed traffic regulations are necessarily totally inadequate to safeguard the public welfare.

In dealing with the irresponsible drivers some drastic changes must be brought about in automobile insurance. And it is because the attitude of many companies works for the legal protection of drivers causing needless accidents that responsible drivers and pedestrians will continue to suffer.

If you drive a car it will be well to see that the company in which you rely for protection is financially sound and that it has some degree of reputation for paying losses without depending upon the technicalities of litigation for escape from liability. The company whose practice is "millions for defense, but not one cent for damages," must be driven out.—American Federation of Teachers' Bulletin.

Each of us then who has an education, school or college, has something from the community at large, for which he or she has not paid. No self-respecting man or woman is content to rest permanently under such an obligation when the state has bestowed education. The man who accepts it must be content to accept it only as a charity unless he returns it to the state in full in the shape of good citizenship.—Theodore Roosevelt, 1902.

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**INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.**

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the  
League of American Inventors.

Written for International Labor News Service.

**GLASS AND METAL WELDER.**

Long ages of repeated effort and repeated failures, crowned now with a brilliant success, lie behind the recent announcement by the Metropolitan Engineering Company that man has at last learned how to weld together metals and porcelain or glass. Thomas E. Murray, of Brooklyn, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, and second only to Thomas Edison himself in the number and variety of his inventions, devised the method for smoothly joining these two types of materials, which, it has previously seemed, Nature had intended to keep permanently asunder.

An electric machine which makes the attachment in something less than a second proved the solution of the age-old problem.

Four thousand years ago, when Tutankhamen's great grandfather was still unborn, the first Egyptian to turn out a potbellied glass vase must have thought yearningly how fine it would be if he could somehow hammer this shining new material he had discovered into the more durable iron or bronze. But hammering only shattered the shining new material. That simple difficulty continued to baffle all the pottery workers in later ages, all the adventurers in ceramics who were the descendants of that early Egyptian.

In modern times the problem was practically given up as insoluble. Glass and porcelain were attached to metals, but it was by a long, clumsy and wasteful process. When Mr. Murray, about eight years ago, began experimenting with the purpose of welding the two, he was frankly laughed at by the experts, who "knew" that it could not be done.

The final solution depends upon the time it takes Murray's machine to make the weld. This—about one second—is long enough to melt the metal and the glass into sufficient malleability so that they will merge, but not long enough to develop heat enough to crack the glass.

About four years ago the invention was completed. It was kept secret for a time pending patent arrangements. This now has been done. So great importance is attached to the invention that Sir Joseph John Thompson, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and recognized as the greatest living British physicist, made a special visit to the company's plant to see the thing done.

The old and slow method of boring little holes in the glass and attaching it to the metal by means of copper fittings is now, by Murray's invention, finally eliminated. In the making of switches, cut-outs, spark plugs and all objects in which metals come in contact with porcelain or glass, the new swift welding process will hereafter be employed.

The inventor of the new process is both an electrical and mechanical engineer. He has probably 520 inventions to his credit, but he considers this, the solution of a centuries-old problem, the greatest of them all. In addition he has designed and built more power plants than any living man.

Murray was only 14 years old when he started work as a machinist's assistant, under the late Anthony N. Brady at Albany, N. Y. The mechanical and practical knowledge which he acquired, together with his scientific knowledge of electricity, enabled him to design the machine for the welding together of copper and glass.

Nothing is ever lost by courtesy. It is the cheapest of pleasures; costs nothing and conveys much. It pleases he who gives and he who receives, and thus, like mercy, is twice blessed.—Erastus Wyman.

**CHILD MANAGEMENT.\***

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

**1. Why Do Children Disobey?**

Whether children are obedient or disobedient is to a great extent dependent on the standards and requirements of mothers and fathers.

While Tommy is deeply engrossed in play with his toys or in a new book the carelessly shouted orders of his mother, busy with her dish washing, may pass unheeded, such commands having become so familiar that he has developed the same negative adaptation to them as the stenographer develops toward the hammering of typewriters in a busy office. He may have heard the command and appreciated what was wanted, but experience may have taught him that a command ignored by him is one forgotten by his mother—so why should he worry?

There may, however, be some doubt in his mind what to expect, for on one day mother allows her unheeded request to drop unnoticed, while on the next she may take time from her work to administer swift and sure punishment. Inconsistency in discipline keeps the child in a most upset state of mind, and soon his response to any request comes to depend on his interest in his immediate occupation and his willingness to take a chance.

It may be that Tommy is capitalizing his disobedience. Often he has heard mother say, after coaxing and pleading a while, "Now, if you eat your dinner like a nice boy, you may have some candy," or "If you stop making so much noise, you may have a penny." If Tommy has learned that such offers follow a lack of response to the first request, it is only natural he should wait until they are made before complying. By holding out, he may obtain greater material gain and also far more attention and interest. It is something to be distinguished, if only as the "despair" of the family.

Threats of action by policemen, "bogy men," and doctors are a most unfortunate method to use in obtaining obedience. Either they cause hampering, fear, and timidity, or else at an early age the child comes to realize that they are idle and meaningless and turns them to his immediate advantage. Tommy may learn to play up fear of doctors, for instance, so that by an outburst of yelling and kicking he may avoid having his teeth cared for or his eyes examined.

\*Syndicated from the revised edition of Child Management—Publication No. 143, of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

**BOSSES PLEAD POVERTY.**

Hard-luck stories of employers in the dress and cloak industry were denied by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, testifying before a committee appointed by Governor Smith of New York.

"There is not an industry that pays such a large percentage of profit," said President Sigman.

"The employers are exaggerating the 'terrible conditions' that prevail," said Louis Hyman, also an officer of the union. "Some of them will tell you that they have been in business for 20 years and have lost from \$25,000 to \$40,000 a year for the last few years. When they say this, I point to their bank accounts. Some of them started with \$200, and today are worth \$2,000,000. Yet they say they have been losing money every year and accuse the union of sabotage and soldiering."

"Why is proper and business-like public administration so rare? Simply because so many men of right ideals and ability and training have gone into private rather than public service. Politics as 'a science of government' is worth the best effort of the best men, and politics as it is usually played with mud and meat-axes is incompatible with the aspirations of decent people."—John N. Edy.

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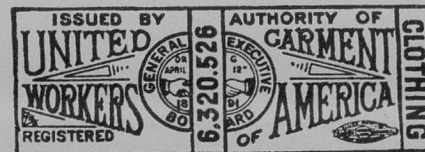
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THE  
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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 P. M., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.

Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workman No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders 'Auxiliary'—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday: Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Willig, 461 Andover.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 112 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambardino, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Unholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 17th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.





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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the past week: Eugene Rush of the electrical workers, Richard E. Canty of the boilermakers, Patrick Murray of the blacksmiths and helpers and Harry J. von Wysock of the bookbinders.

Last Monday evening there was held a joint meeting of the Executive and Boycott Committees of the Labor Council and a number of matters relating to the manner of handling boycotts were thoroughly gone into and a report will be made to the Council tonight.

A resolution condemning the action of the standardization committee in the classification of the electrical workers employed by the city has been passed by Electricians' Local No. 151. Secretary George Flatley declares that the members are very much dissatisfied with the ratings given them by the board. The union initiated five during the week, admitted three on transfer and paid \$27.50 in accident benefits.

A special campaign against the activities of the Public Food Stores and Jenny Wren Stores, unfair to organized labor, is to be started by the Grocery Clerks' Union soon, according to Secretary Tina Dierssen. Mrs. Dierssen reports that the local

is in excellent shape, 10 new members having been admitted during the past week.

Secretary M. E. Decker of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local has forwarded a check for \$660 to the Community Chest. This represents donations made by individual members of the union. The local also voted a substantial donation for the relief of the textile workers who are now on strike at Willimantic, Conn. Six members were initiated and one admitted on transfer during the week.

A benefit ball for Jean Wackerow, known as the old German professor, will be given by members of the Musicians' Union at Musicians' Hall, 230 Jones street, April 10th. Wackerow is a charter member of the union and up to a few years ago was prominent in musical circles. He was seriously disabled by a paralytic affliction, and has since been unable to follow his vocation. Treatments for the past eight years have rendered the old professor almost destitute, and this ball is being given to raise funds for his further treatment at a sanatorium. Tickets may be obtained at the union's headquarters, or by applying to Mr. Wackerow, at 1461 Valencia street.

Members of the Garment Workers' Local are

preparing an advance campaign to combat the intended institution of a chain store system here by A. C. "Golden Rule" Nash. In a letter from the union's international the information is forwarded that salesmen for the Nash Co. are representing its garments as union made. The goods, say national officials, bear the label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which organization is a secession movement from organized labor and has been officially outlawed by the American Federation of Labor. Employees of the Nash factory virtually have been made slaves under the so-called "Golden Rule" system. The whole force was recently made to join the Amalgamated as a whole or lose their jobs. Nash is quoted as saying that there is no need for a trade union movement, and local officials declare that they will be bitterly opposed to any attempt of his to establish Nash products in this territory.

Three new shops were signed up under union agreements by the Barbers' Local during the week according to Business Agent Al Howe. Howe declares that the local is making very encouraging progress in the proposed complete unionization of the city.

Members of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Local 484 have voted to increase the sick benefits paid by the local to \$30 a week and the death insurance from \$300 to \$600. The members have voluntarily assessed themselves 10 cents a week for the sick benefit fund. The funds for the death insurance will be raised by an assessment each time a member dies. Those earning \$45 a week or over will be taxed \$2 and those making less will be taxed only \$1.50. No assessment will be levied on members out of employment. The new benefits will become effective April 1.

The special meeting of the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor, which was to have been held this month, has been deferred until the middle of April. At that time the committee will discuss political policies to be followed in the coming elections, proposed legislation concerning labor, and a complete educational program. Paul Scharrenberg will deliver a report on the Mexican labor situation and outline a tentative course of procedure concerning the immigration of Mexican labor.

### JAIL SENTENCE UPHOLD.

State Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson was today in receipt of a telegram from his San Diego deputy, Stanley M. Gue, to the effect that Superior Judge Franklin J. Cole of Imperial County had, in a decision just rendered, upheld the jury verdict and affirmed the jail sentence of fifteen days imposed upon Theodore Lohman, building contractor, by Judge I. Mayfield, of El Centro, on January 15th, for violating the State Semi-Monthly Pay Day Law. As no fine was assessed the defendant will have to serve the fifteen days. He was prosecuted by District Attorney Ernest Utley on a complaint sworn to by Mr. Gue. The decision was rendered at the same time as Judge Cole's decision upholding the new compulsory compensation insurance law, for violating which Lohman must also serve ten days in jail or pay a fine of \$50.00. He was prosecuted on this charge by the Industrial Accident Commission through District Attorney Utley.

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